

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, January 21, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

Messrs. Taylor of Louisiana, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Whiteley of Delaware, and Winslow of North Carolina, have joined in a minority report of the committee of thirty-three. The principal point of the report is to urge amendments to the Constitution, as proposed by the Crittenden resolutions.

If a constitutional majority of the people of the United States cannot be obtained in support of these amendments, or the substance of them, a dissolution of the Union is represented as inevitable.

The report recommends that steps shall be taken for the calling of a Convention of the States, with a view of a peaceable separation by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separate States shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the slavery agitation, which it represents as the cause of the present revolutionary movements, for which it is, in truth, only the pretext.

THE JEWS.

We find in one of our exchanges, the following compliment to the Hebrew nationality from the Charleston Courier, upon the occasion of the gift of \$10,000 to South Carolina from Mordecai, a Charleston banker:

"Let the name be placed in honorable recollection, as a noble instance and example; a proof that the ancient spirit of Hebrew patriotism which counted no sacrifice too great for defence of the faith or the country."

"South Carolina has many honored citizens who exhibit and illustrate the virtues of the race who founded, under God, the first Commonwealth of the world has seen."

"We rejoice that while we have given to other States of the South a Benjamin, a Cohen, and others, we have at home many Hebrew citizens who are ready and willing to serve the State, in council or in the field, by their arms or their means."

Manners change with times, although the substance of things remains very much the same. When the Jew in Ivaahoe, Isaac of York, was commanded to produce a ransom of "one thousand pounds of silver of the lawful measure and standard of the Tower of London," it was done with a display of the iron bars upon which he was to be roasted, if he refused compliance. That was in rude times, and the thing is now done in a more civilized form.

No gridiron, we presume, was exhibited to Mordecai by the polite gentlemen of South Carolina; no blacks stood by with their charcoal and basting oil; but, nevertheless, the ransom was paid over, under the same kid-glove but efficient pressure, which is said to have drawn a magnificent sum from that uncircumcised millionaire, ex-Gov. Aiken.

These people had such admirable good luck with Mordecai, that it delights them to think that they have got in their power "many honored citizens" of the same race, who, if not now "ready and willing" to "serve the State" "by their means," can easily be made so, by the same appliances found to be so effectual with Mordecai. The Lord have mercy on them!

South Carolina, it seems, has abundant in Jews. In addition to those happily retained for its own use, it has given to Louisiana, a Benjamin, (until now popularly believed to have first seen the light in St. Thomas,) and to Baltimore, a Cohen. How must their mouths water at the thought of having a Cohen again in their power! How gloriously they would roast and squeeze him!

The other day, in the Senate, Mr. Harlan indulged himself in a little gentle titillation of Benjamin, reminding him that his race had nowhere and at no period been so well protected in their rights as under the Government of the United States, and insisting that it was a tribute ungrateful in him to be now laboring to overthrow it. Whether Mr. Harlan had this case of Mordecai in his mind, we do not know, but if he had, he probably intended to hint to Benjamin, that Jews, of all people in the world, had nothing to gain by revolutions.

ALABAMA.—In a letter (Jan. 12) from Montgomery, Mr. Yancey says:

"As you have seen, by telegram, we passed the ordinance of secession yesterday, at 4 P.M., by a vote of 61 to 39. We gained seven votes on the passage from the co-operation ranks. Amongst others, we gained the chief leader from North Alabama—Clemens."

It thus seems, that the majority of twenty-two for secession, would have been only eight, if seven men elected against it had not been "gained," that is, cajoled, or more probably, intimidated.

It is hardly doubtful that, upon an aggregate popular vote, secession would be defeated in Alabama. It is the representation of slaves in South Alabama which has carried it. The yeomanry of North Alabama are opposed to it, and are ready to fight for the stars and stripes.

MR. DIXON.—In the vote in the Senate on Friday, upon reconsidering the rejection of Mr. Crittenden's propositions, Mr. Dixon voted in the negative, with the other Republicans, and not in the affirmative, as erroneously stated by our reporter. Both he and Mr. Cameron, and perhaps others, indicated a willingness that the rejection should be reconsidered, but rather, as we have no doubt, from a belief, that it was

good policy to keep the matter open, than from any disposition to yield to the propositions made by Mr. Crittenden.

VIRGINIA, SLAVERY, AND DISUNION.

The most plausible argument, if indeed it is not the only plausible argument, addressed to Virginians in favor of joining the secession of the Gulf States, is the suggestion that those States will exclude Virginia slaves from their markets, if Virginia adheres to a Northern political connection. This argument makes up the pith and stress of Senator Hunter's letter of last December, urging his constituents to follow the fortunes of the extreme South.

The subject is one which has many aspects.

If Virginia goes into the proposed Southern Confederacy, and if it be assumed that such a Confederacy becomes successfully established, she would have, to the extent of her weight in it, the means of preventing the revival of the African slave trade. But she would run the risk of being overruled by her impetuous, doctored, and impracticable associates, and if so overruled she would be without remedy. The risk is great, because the temptation of getting negroes at Coast of Guinea prices, instead of at Virginia prices, is great, and because the reopening of the African slave trade seems to be essential to the schemes of expansion which are looked to, to give weight and security to the Southern Confederacy. If the sugar and cotton lands of Mexico are to be tilled by slave labor, for the advantage of the present generation, it must be by slave labor introduced from the old source of supply.

Nor is it certain, that the slaveholders of Virginia, could wield the entire weight of that State in a Southern Confederacy, against the African slave trade. Virginia is full of men of energy and restlessness, who own negroes, and who rush into schemes of opening Mexico and Central America, and of building up their own fortunes upon new lands and with cheap labor. Those men are there now, to be sure, but they would be excited to a new activity, by the new spirit of a Southern Confederacy.

If, on the contrary, Virginia adheres to a Northern connection, she can put a quietus upon the African slave trade, beyond a peradventure, by using to that end the maritime power of a Northern Confederacy. Great Britain put an end to the slave trade of Brazil ten years ago, by the simple and natural process of a naval police on the Brazilian coast. This cotton State nation, which is talked of, will have a position in the civilized world, assimilated to that of the Barbary Powers, without the corsairs which made those Powers formidable, but not respectable. It will be dealt with without the least ceremony, in this matter of the African slave trade, and will get neither aid nor sympathy from the European nations. It will be in vain to talk about the law of nations; because it only needs the assent of the United States to change that law and make the slave trade piracy. And, in addition to this, the law of nations is only a humbug, with which youngsters in colleges and law schools are amused. Men of sense know that there never was and never can be any law for nations, because there can be no law without a law-giver, and without penalties. The practice of nations is to do what their interests require to be done, within the limits of their power; and there is never any difficulty in finding authority in the books, where the will and the means exist to do anything. The Monroe doctrine, of itself, that this continent is not to be colonized from the Old World, is good enough warrant for extinguishing the African slave trade. There will be no difficulty about authorities, if Virginia remains in the Northern Confederacy, and wants the African slave trade put down. The Northern Confederacy will be both able and willing to do what Virginia will desire in that respect. Authorities will be found as plenty as blackberries. When the British Ministry want anything in the line of the law of nations, they always get it from the Crown law officers, and we doubt not that Mr. Lincoln will be equally well served by his Attorney General Bates. If not, he will fare worse than Mr. Buchanan has with Judge Black.

Thus, then, in respect to the African slave trade, Virginia runs the very considerable risk of being overruled in a Southern Confederacy, whereas, in the maritime power of a Northern Confederacy, she will have the certainty of putting it down.

And aside from the question of that trade, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Gulf States would refuse to receive negroes from Virginia, if she shall determine to remain connected with the North. They will be controlled in that matter by their interest, as they are now. They want labor and capital and immigration, and it is idle to suppose that they will refuse to receive Virginia planters coming with their slaves, or will refuse to buy negroes from negro traders. If, in an outbreak of passion, they should legislate against these things, their laws could not be enforced. A six months prohibition of the ingress of Virginia negroes into the further South, would produce such a disparity in their price, by raising it on the Gulf and depressing it in Virginia, that they would be smuggled from the poor market to the good one, in spite of all laws. But it is not a Confederacy, which is to be especially and pre-eminently slaveholding, and which bases its hopes of importance upon such an expansion of its system of slave labor as will give it the substantial control of tropical products, which will refuse to receive slaves, to gratify an ill-will against Virginia. It may menace such a refusal as a matter of policy, but it will never execute the menace, because to do so would militate with all its interests.

As we have argued this thing on the supposition of the actual establishment of a cotton-State Confederacy, which can never take place without the assent of the present Union, it may be added, that if this assent is obtainable at all, it can only be upon stipulations securing the interests of the States adhering to the Union. And nobody who observes the excessive anxiety of the cotton States for a peaceful secession, not concealed, but constantly avowed, can doubt for a moment that, to secure such a peaceable secession, they would only

too gladly enter into stipulations securing forever to the slaveholding States remaining in the Union, all the outlet for their slaves which they now have. This is what the extreme South would willingly concede, and it is what the North would peremptorily demand in behalf of both Maryland and Virginia, if they decide to abide in their old connection. It is sometimes said, that if only two, three, or half a dozen slave States remain in the Union, they will be too feeble to enforce any regard for their peculiar interests. It is only the unreflecting who see things in that way. If the South divides, the part remaining with the North, instead of being oppressed by the North, will become the pet of the North. It can scarcely ask anything which will not be granted. The old jealousies will be replaced by a new attachment. Depend upon it, if Virginia and Maryland remain faithful to the Union, the free States will take care that they suffer nothing in respect to the outlet for their slaves. They will keep it open by stipulation, or by force, and they will close out the African slave trade, hermetically, with their squadrons and their cruisers.

THE TREASURY NOTES.—We have received the particulars of the biddings on Saturday for five millions of Treasury notes. The bids are said to amount to about twelve millions, although we have not had time to foot them up. They are nearly all within a range from nine to twelve per cent. This is a great improvement upon the biddings a few days ago, and indicates the revival of the public credit, resulting from the expulsion of secessionists from the Cabinet.

Washington News.

Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia represent that that State is willing to "reunite," if she can have guarantees for what she calls political "equality." If this means anything, it means that the secession, on the part of many who engage in it, is only a party game.

It is understood that the secession leaders here have telegraphed to arrest the threatened attack on Fort Pickens.

Colonel Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, is still here, and proposes to remain ten days or a fortnight.

It is not apprehended here that Fort Sumter will be attacked.

It is reported that the Alabama members await instructions from home before leaving their seats, and that the Georgia members will "hang on" till they get an official notice of the secession of their State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia, in sending Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus, and other State capitals where Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commissioners.

Ex-President Tyler will visit this city in a day or two, for the purpose of urging the Government to avoid all acts and measures which might lead to hostilities with the Southern States. Judge Robinson, of Richmond, Virginia, will also proceed to South Carolina and Florida on a like errand, as in those States are Fort Sumter and Pickens and other points where immediate collisions were more likely to occur than in other Southern States.

A squad of fifteen marines arrived last night, and went immediately to the barracks.

A company of about seventy sappers and miners, from West Point, arrived yesterday morning, and were quartered in Columbian armory. A company of light artillery, from the same place, will start to-day, and be here on Tuesday. It is believed they will be quartered on Capitol Hill.

It is understood the Government will concentrate the following force here: Five companies of foot soldiers, including marines; three companies of light artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

Mr. Godard Bailey, with whose name most of our readers are sufficiently acquainted, was released from jail on Saturday last, by giving bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

The Asia, which arrived at New York on Saturday, had a million and a half of dollars in gold.

The seceded States have, by the census of 1860, the following population:

State	Free	Slaves	Total
South Carolina	308,186	407,185	715,371
Mississippi	407,551	479,607	887,158
Florida	81,885	63,809	145,694
Alabama	520,444	435,473	955,917

Total - 1,318,066 1,386,074 2,704,140

The census of 1860 gives the following population in certain other Southern States:

State	Free	Slaves	Total
Georgia	615,336	467,461	1,082,797
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	666,431
Texas	415,999	184,956	600,955
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,200
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	440,775
North Carolina	679,965	328,377	1,008,342
Missouri	1,085,590	115,619	1,201,209
Kentucky	933,707	225,902	1,159,609
Tennessee	859,528	287,012	1,146,540

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

The collector of Charleston has rendered his accounts to the 26th December, and paid over the balance to the sub-treasurer there. Drafts will be made on the sub-treasurer and post offices in the South, to pay the mail contractors for their services to the Department. About two millions and a quarter were paid in the eight cotton States last year.

Judge Black's answer to Lord Lyons and Messrs. Tassard and Schleiden, as to the liability of vessels owned by subjects or citizens of the Governments they represent, trading with Charleston, asserts the broad principle that no clearances issued by any other authorities than officers of the United States will be recognized, and that any payment of duties on importations, except to such officers, will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties will be held responsible to our Government.

The practical effect of this doctrine will be to exclude the foreign trade entirely, that had not already been done by Governor Pickens in obstructing the main ship channel.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Saturday, January 19, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. Fort asked leave to bring in a bill for the reconstruction of the Military Academy at West Point. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sumner called up his resolutions of inquiry of the President for information relative to any orders or directions issued by that functionary, relative to foreign shipping in the port of Charleston, South Carolina; passed.

Mr. Mason introduced joint resolutions for the suspension of all United States laws for the collection of the revenue, &c. in South Carolina and other seceding States. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Polk moved to take up Senate bill 132, providing for the removal of the United States arsenal from the city of St. Louis, and the sale of the arsenal grounds there. Taken up and read.

During the discussion, the hour of one o'clock arrived, and the special order, the Kansas bill, was called up.

Various motions to amend were made, but they were all voted down. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The army bill was finally passed. Mr. Florence gave notice that he will on Monday next offer an amendment to the report of the committee of thirty-three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden compromise.

On motion of Mr. Babbitt, a bill providing for the division of the State of Pennsylvania into three additional districts, and for the establishment of a district court in the town of Erie, was made a special order for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Millson in the chair, and took up the California debt bill—for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The Committee, after a brief consideration thereof, rose, and the chairman reported the bill with amendments, which were concurred in.

The bill was then passed. Reports of committees were then called for, and a few private bills passed; after which, the House adjourned.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM OF MD.

The Annapolis Gazette of yesterday contains a letter from Bishop Whittingham to Governor Hicks, in which the Bishop expresses his hearty approval of the course of the Governor in regard to calling the Legislature. He says:

"I have been in ten counties of this State since the 1st of November, in each of them conversant with some among the most influential and respectable men in the county. In all, without any exception, I have found convictions of the present duty and policy of Maryland, in the main, agreeing with those expressed in your address, almost exclusively prevalent among those with whom I met."

"May I be allowed to say that, in my own opinion, your forcible, frank, manly, and true-hearted statement of your policy, and the grounds on which it has been adopted, and will be maintained, cannot but be attended (under Divine blessing) with the happiest results."

"I belong to no party, and have never, in any way, mingled in political discussions or controversies; but it is not possible, in twenty years' incessant and close study of Maryland and its people, not to have formed pretty clear and strong opinions of the prospect and interest of the State. Mine, such as they are, bear out fully everything that you have assumed or asserted concerning those interests and prospects in your address."

"My humble efforts, therefore, shall not be wanting in my sphere to back your noble persistence in keeping Maryland in her only true, right, safe attitude of dignified and quiet expectation of legitimate redress of past wrongs, and provision against contingent dangers in the regular working of the Constitutional Government of the United States."

"I firmly believe that in resisting the pressure for immediate State action you represent a large majority of the people of Maryland, and a still more overwhelming preponderance of its property, intelligence, and manly virtue."

Very respectfully and faithfully, your friend and servant,

W. R. WHITTINGHAM.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

The director of the Statistical Bureau of Berlin furnishes the following curious statement:

The population of the whole earth is estimated to be 1,238,000,000, viz:

Europe	272,000,000
Asia	755,000,000
Africa	200,000,000
America	50,000,000
Australia	2,000,000

The population of Europe is thus subdivided:

Russia	62,000,000
The Austrian States	36,398,620
France	36,039,364
Great Britain and Ireland	27,488,853
Prussia	17,089,407
Turkey	18,740,000
Spain	17,518,000
The Two Sicilies	8,616,922
Sweden and Norway	5,072,082
Sardinia	4,976,034
Belgium	4,607,066
Bavaria	4,547,239
The Netherlands	3,486,017
Portugal	3,471,199
The Papal States	3,000,000
Switzerland	2,494,500
Denmark	2,468,648

The population of Asia is thus subdivided:

Chinese Empire	400,000,000
The East Indies	171,000,000
Indian Archipelago	80,000,000
Japan	35,000,000
Hindustan	15,000,000
Asiatic Turkey	15,000,000

In America, the United States are computed to contain

to contain	23,191,876
Brazil	7,677,800
Mexico	7,661,520

In the several nations of the earth, there are 335,000,000 Christians, of whom 180,000,000 are Catholics, 80,000,000 Protestants, and 76,000,000 followers of the Greek Church.

The number of Jews amounts to 5,000,000; of these, 2,890,750 are in Europe, viz:

European Russia	1,250,000
Austria	833,504
Prussia	234,248
Other parts of Germany	192,107
The Netherlands	62,470
Italy	33,953
France	73,995
Great Britain	36,000
Turkey	70,000

The followers of the various Asiatic religions are estimated at 600,000,000; Mahomedans at 160,000,000, and "Heathens," (the Gentiles proper,) at 200,000,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The pony express passed Fort Kearny on the 16th, but the news was delayed by a snow storm which prostrated the wires. Sailed, last inst., steamer Golden Age, for Panama, carrying two hundred and fifteen passengers and \$1,265,000 in treasure. Among the passengers are Governor Weller,

on his way to Mexico to take the position of American minister, Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, and Col. Fremont.

BALTIMORE AND THE INAUGURATION.—Word has been forwarded to General Scott from Baltimore, that 2,000 young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city at the shortest notice, to assist in the defence of the District and the Federal capital. These Baltimoreans are well drilled, and so thoroughly organized that they can act in almost any capacity.—N. Y. Tribune.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is now becoming evident to naval people, that whatever course political events may take, the home squadron will be called on for an efficient coast guard. The arrival at Vera Cruz, announced on Tuesday, of the Cumberland, was the signal for the return of the steam frigate Powhatan and the frigate Sabine. There is also reason to believe that the sloop St. Louis will come home.

The Mohawk, Crusader, Wyandott, Pocahontas, and Water Witch, are likely to be detailed as tenders for the Brooklyn, Sabine, and St. Louis, if the fleet should be called into requisition on our seaboard. The newly commissioned corvettes Macedonian and Cumberland would be sufficient to protect our national interests in the Gulf for a while. Thus the ships available for home duty would carry an aggregate of 1,460 men, and one hundred guns.

It is said that the Virginians have signified their intention to resist the removal from Norfolk of any United States ship not in commission, by the Federal authorities. The intelligence comes from a naval officer at that place. Annexed is a list of our men-of-war now at the Gosport yard: Liner Pennsylvania, rated 120 guns, but carrying only a few, not worth anything outside her present berth; liner Columbus, lying up, and useless for present duty; liner Delaware, ditto; liner New York, not half built; frigate Columbia, needing repairs; in ordinary, frigate Raritan, ditto; frigate Germantown, undergoing repairs in dock; steam frigate Merrimack, in ordinary. Except in regular naval hands, all these ships would be worthless for any service.—N. Y. Her.

The New York Democratic State committee, in view of the alarming condition of the country, have issued a call for an election of four delegates in each Assembly district, to hold a State Convention at Albany on the 31st of January.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad was sold on the 18th inst. by the marshal, on the order of the United States District Court. It was purchased by the trustees of the creditors and assenting stockholders.

A MAGNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.—Mr. Vassar, a well known resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., proposes to give \$400,000 for the endowment of an institution which is incorporated as the Vassar Female College.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.—The Savannah Republican reports the arrival at that port of four ships and one barque, which had been prevented from going into Charleston harbor by the sinking of three vessels in the ship channel by the authorities.

DECLINE IN MULES.—The Paris (Ky.) Flag of the 9th says: "A large lot of mules sold at the auction sales on Monday last for \$100 per head, that cost \$132 some time since. The cost of feeding makes the loss per head about \$50."

A WANT SUPPLIED.—We have received from Mr. C. Bohn, the publisher, a copy of his Department and Congressional Directory, just issued. It is one of the most complete directories we have ever seen, and contains a full register of officers in the service of the United States in this city, giving their names, number of their rooms in each Department, with their salary and residence. Also, a Congressional Directory, giving an alphabetical list of the Senators and Representatives, with their residences in this city, their post offices, and counties composing each Congressional district, and the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

jan 15—2w

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HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
490 Seventh street,

YOU can find a complete assortment of House-keeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Britannia, Block Tin, and Japanned Ware, Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks, and all the useful articles for Housekeeping, together with Lard Cans, Buckets, &c., &c., all selected with great care, bought for cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to remember

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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
Green Corn, Green Beans,
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French Peas, Asparagus,
Mushrooms, Capers and Olives,
Olives Stuffed in Oil, Spanish do.
New Raisins, Almonds,
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Will practice in the local Courts of this District, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Office at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

JOHN LANGE,
Practical Chronometer, Clock, and Watch-maker,
437 Seventh street, bet. G and H, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received a fine stock of Gold Plate and Detached Levers, Lepine, Duplex, and other Watches; also, fine French Clocks, Jewellery &c. Attends promptly to the repairing of fine Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery. dec 29—1m

M. SMITH,
Fashionable Tailor,
No. 618 Garrison street, between I and Virginia avenue, Navy Yard.

CONSTANTLY on hand a full supply of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing goods. jan 10

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Seventh street, near Maryland avenue, Island.

For the sale of
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Particular attention is called to the
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT,

In which I have had thirteen years experience, and in which great inducements are offered. Now on hand—

Ladies' Button, Congress, and Lace Heel Gaiters, from \$1.25 to \$3.
Ladies' Morocco and Goat Heel Boots from \$1 up.

Ladies' No Heel Boots from 75 cents to \$1.25.
Misses' Boots from 50 cents up.
A large variety of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Boys' Boots from \$1.25 to \$2.50.
Youth's Boots from \$1 to \$2.
Men's Boots from \$1.50 to \$6.
Men's Gaiters from \$1.25 to \$4.
Men's Water Proof Boots from \$2.50 up.